



Joint Research Centre (JRC)



Declaration of Assurance The Expectation Gap

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http://ipsc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/

http://www.jrc.ec.europa.eu/

- Who is the JRC
- Declaration of Assurance& the Expectation Gap
- Extrapolating Audit Results
- Closing the Expectation Gap



JRC in the EU



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European **Court of Auditors**

Getting value for your money

European **Court of Justice**

The rule of law

...

European **Parliament**

Voice of the people

Council of the **European Union**

Voice of the Member States

Committee of the Regions

The local perspective

Economic and Social Committee

Voice of civil society

European Commission



Promoting the common interest

(27 Commission members)

SG

RELEX

ENTR

ENV

SANCO

RTD

JRC



















Structure of the JRC



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7 Institutes in 5 Member States



IE – Petten, The Netherlands

- Institute for Energy Staff: ≈ 250



IRMM - Geel Belgium

 Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements

Staff: **≅** 345



ITU - Karlsruhe Germany

- Institute for Transuranium elements

Staff: **≅** 325



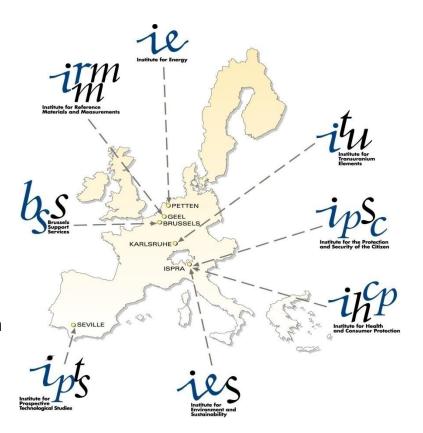
IPSC - IHCP - IES - Ispra Italy

- Institute for the Protection and the Security of the Citizen
- Institute for Health and Consumer Protection
- Institute for Environment and Sustainability *Staff:* ≅ 425, 320, 450



IPTS - Seville Spain

Institute for Prospective Technological Studies
 Staff: ≅ 170



Total staff: ~ 2870 people





Mission of the JRC



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... to provide customer-driven scientific and technical support for the conception, development, implementation and monitoring of EU policies.

As a service of the European Commission, the JRC functions as a reference centre of science and technology for the Union.

Close to the policy-making process, it serves the common interest of the Member States, while being independent of special interests, whether private or national.

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Treaty of Maastricht

- 7 February 1992, enters into force on 1 November 1993
- Created the European Union, led to the introduction of the Euro, and
- Introduced the obligation for the European Court of Auditors to produce an Audit Opinion on the annual consolidated EU accounts.
- Covering the reliability of the accounts and the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions.
- Methodology to be used left at the discretion of the ECA.
- ECA decided to form an opinion supported by a statistical valid method.
- Panel of Statisticians appointed by both ECA and main auditee (EC)
- Methodology retained = Monetary Unit Sampling



Stakeholders and Expectations



		Auditor's Opinion			
Stakeholder Attitute					
TOTAL		OK for all	Alpha risk NOT OK for all		
population is		Beta risk NOT OK for auditor OK for auditee NOT OK for shareholders	OK for auditor NOT OK for auditee NOT OK for shareholders		

Shareholder	Auditor
,	Have resource problems to provide service

- Expectation by EU citizen Unqualified Opinion
- Reality all 15 Opinions (1994-2008) are partially qualified
- Reliability of the accounts was solved after the introduction of a new accounting system and accruals based accounting
- Improvements in the legality and reliability of the underlying transactions was not equal in all areas of expenditure.
- Audit observations grouped by area
- Not very accessible for the EU citizen

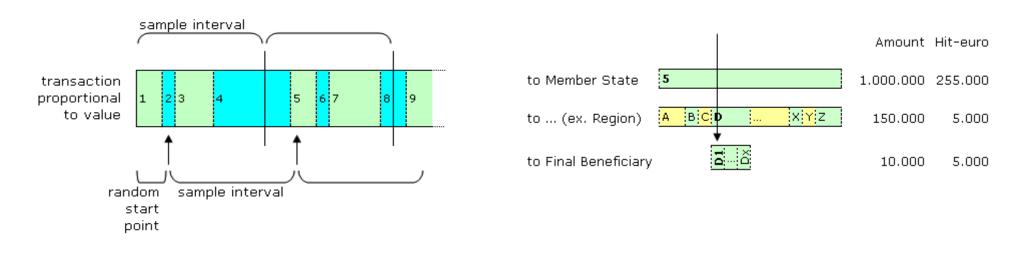
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Monetary Unit Sampling

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- Audited = 1 transaction per interval
- The error taint of the selected transaction represents the error taint of the whole interval
- Consequence: an over- or under-estimate
 of the real error taint of the interval
- Solution: select a big sample (to take advantage of the law of the large numbers)



Confidence Level

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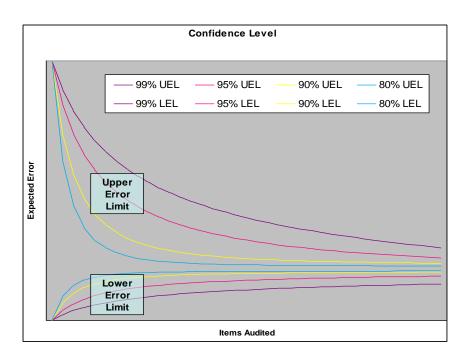
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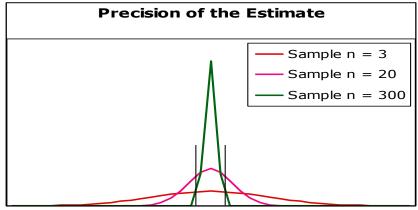
The bandwidth within which we expect the real error to be is defined by the Lower Error Level (LEL) and the Upper Error Level (UEL).

If we want to reduce the gap between UEL & LEL then we have to:

- or reduce the Confidence Level, which increases the Detection Risk.
- or increase the number of items audited

This can also be seen in the following graphs. For a sample size of 3/20/300, the confidence limits are the following:



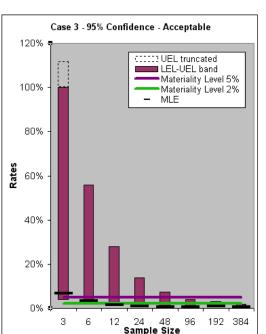


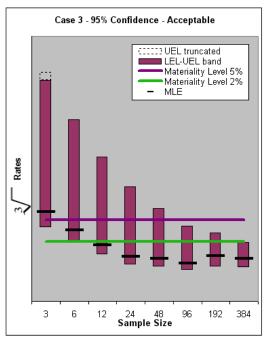


Traditional Extrapolation – Positive Opinion



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Sample size	3	6	12	24	48	96	192	384
Errors found	1	1	1	1	2	4	8	15
UEL	100,00%	55,83%	27,92%	13,96%	7,47%	3,96%	2,99%	1,90%
LEL	3,74%	1,87%	0,93%	0,47%	0,38%	0,28%	0,39%	0,36%
MLE	6,67%	3,33%	1,67%	0,83%	0,73%	0,52%	0,88%	0,72%

- Mat. Level 5%: Min. sample = 60
- UEL <<< Materiality Level
- Easy to form an opinion

Mat. Level 2%: Min. sample size=150 in example = 192

- LEL < ML < UEL</p>
- Not possible to form an opinion
- a. Simulate conf.levels (192)
- 80% Conf. = UEL 2,00%
- 75% Conf. = UEL 1,85%
- b. Extend sample size (384)
- 90% Conf. = UEL 1,63%

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NAO view on **ECA DAS** Methodology



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House of Lords – EU Committee 50th Report of session 2005-06

"Sir John Bourn, Comptroller and Auditor General at the UK's National Audit Office told us that, were he required to issue a single Statement of Assurance on the UK Government's accounts in the same way as the Court of Auditors does for Europe's accounts, he, like the Court, would be unable to do so (Q 192). This is because last year he issued a qualified opinion on 13 of the 500 accounts of the British Government which he audits (Q 190)."

"We consider that it would be preferable for the Court to issue statements on each of the spending areas"



Audit Risk



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Inherent Risk

X

Control Risk

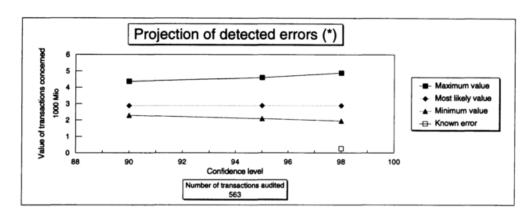
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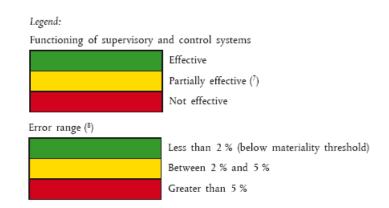
Detection Risk



Evolution DAS 1994 - DAS 2008







- Moving away from a single DAS opinion for the whole EU budget
- toward a DAS giving info on different areas
- Gives more useful management information for auditee and shareholder

Table 1.3 — Summary of 2008 DAS results on the legality and regularity of underlying transactions

Specific assessments of the 2008 DAS Annual Report	Paragraphs in Annual Report	Functioning of supervisory and control systems	Error range
Revenue (¹)	4.29-4.30		
Agriculture and natural resources	5.62-5.67	(²)	(3)
Cohesion	6.35-6.36	(4)	
Research, energy and transport	7.40-7.41		
External aid, development and enlargement	8.33-8.34		
Education and citizenship	9.31-9.32		
Economic and financial affairs	10.27-10.28	(⁵)	(6)
Administrative and other expenditure	11.20-11.21		



Current DAS Methodology - Confidence Level



	4

Assessment of inherent risk		Assurance obtained from combined risk assessment		Minimum degree of confidence to be derived from substantive testing (%)
	Excellent	High controls assurance	Minimum substantive testing	45
Not high	Good	Medium controls assurance	Standard substantive testing	67
	Poor	Low controls assurance	Focussed substantive testing	92
	Excellent	Medium controls assurance	Standard substantive testing	67
High	Good	Medium controls assurance	Standard substantive testing	80
	Poor	Low controls assurance	Focussed substantive testing	95

- Relying less of the audit opinion on substantive testing
- Allows for smaller samples for each individual area
- But is still inflating the necessary overall sample



Minimum Sample Sizes



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- 1

Confidence	Materiality Level				
Level	1%	2%	5%	10%	
99%	461	231	93	47	
95%	300	150	60	30	
92%	253	127	51	26	
80%	161	81	33	17	
67%	111	56	23	12	
45%	60	30	12	6	

Minimum Sample size = $\frac{-LN(1 - confidence level)}{materiality level}$





Evolution of Sample Sizes: 1994, 2007 & 2008

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Specific assessments
Agriculture and natural resources
Cohesion
Research, energy and transport
External aid, development and enlargement
Education and citizenship
Economic and financial affairs
Administrative and other expenditure
Total Expenditure
Revenue

	1994	
Amount (billion euro)	Sample Size	ASI (million euro) (1)

2007							
Amount (billion euro)	Sample Size	ASI (million euro) (1)	Systems (2)	Error range			
51	196	260					
42	180	233					
4,5	180	25					
6	145	41					
1,5	150	10					
0,5	55	9					
8	56	143					
113,5	962	118					
	66						

		2008		
Amount (billion euro)	Sample Size	ASI (million euro) (1)	Systems (2)	Error range
55	204	270		
36,6	170	215		
7,5	150	50		
6,2	180	34		
1,7	150	11		
0,6	80	8		
8,5	57	149		
116,1	991	117		
	60			

⁽¹⁾ Average Sample	Interval = Amount /	Sample Size x 1000
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60,3

Sources: Annual Report and Information Notes of ECA for 2007 and 2008 Statement of Assurance for 1994

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⁽²⁾ Functioning of supervisory and control systems



Closing the Expectation Gap



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- Different stakeholders need to understand each others needs and capacities
- Both can help each other closing the gap
- The shareholder & auditee need to understand the type of assurance the auditor can provide (including value and use of the UEL, LEL and MLE)
- The shareholder can decide:
 - to provide more resources
- The auditor can evaluate alternative methodologies seeking:
 - to provide a completer assessment
 - to identify more clearly the problem areas
 - to help the organisation towards a better management
- Increasing the quality of the accountability



Some References



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Europa – Gateway to the European Union

http://europa.eu/index_en.htm

FP7: the future of European Union research policy

http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index_en.cfm

JRC

http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/jrc/index.cfm

Annual Activity Reports

http://ec.europa.eu/atwork/synthesis/aar/index_en.htm

European Court of Auditors

http://eca.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eca_main_pages/home

Statement of Assurance (DAS)

http://eca.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/audit/StatementofAssurance

EU Press Room

http://europa.eu/press_room/index_en.htm

JRC Press Releases

http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/jrc/index.cfm?id=2300

Dollar-unit Sampling – A Practical Guide for Auditors

Donald A. Leslie, Albert D. Teitlebaum & Rodney J. Anderson Pitman Publishing Limited (1980) ISBN 0-273-01449-8



JRC Robust Science for Policy Making



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